Richmond Dispatch.

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 12, 1874.

The Civil-Rights Bill.

The concessions which different members of Congress who last winter voted for the civil-rights bill have since found it necessary to make to the popular prejudices upon the subject, give some reason for hoping that the President will not have a chance to veto the bill because of that feature of it which touches the schools and colleges of the country, though the bill, without this feature, will continue to be a Republican measure.

We published several days ago the explicit statement that when called upon before a large crowd of voters, white and black, to say whether he would vote to strike out the words "common schools" from that bill, Mr. PLATT, of the Norfolk district, answered unequivocally that he would so vote. PLATT is one of the worst of carpet-baggers. He would promise to vote, as he voted last winter, in favor of mixed schools, if he thought that by so doing he could increase his chances of being returned to Congress. He would not hesitate to eat, drink, and sleep with negroes if by so doing he could further his own aims. He has no Caucasian jealousy, no pride of race, that would prevent him from doing whatever he might find it necessary to do in order to be re-elected to the House of Representatives. We take his promise, therefore, to mean that even in the darkness of his negro district light has flashed upon his vision and he sees that mixed schools are unpopular. He will, however, still vote for the bill as a whole, it being, as we have said, a Republican measure.

We noticed the other day that Senator MORTON, of Indiana, and the Washington *Republican* had deemed it the part of policy to endeavor to show that the civil-rights bill as it passed the Senate does not demand mixed schools but schools of equal grades for the two races. We showed at the same time that this interpretation of the bill was an after-thought, and that Mr. MORTON was necessarily acting the hypocrite—not to say willful falsifier of known facts—when he thus pretended to construe the language of that bill. We quoted from the official report of the proceedings in the Senate extracts from speeches made by several senators in which they distinctly avowed themselves to be in favor of mixed schools. Mr. PRATT, of Indiana, Mr. MORTON's own colleague, was one of these gentlemen, and Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, was another. We could have quoted a conversational debate between Mr. MORTON himself and another senator, in which the question was repeatedly put to Mr. MORTON whether he was in favor of mixed schools, and in which he persistently refused to commit himself. It is worthy of remark, too, that MORTON did not vote for or against any amendment that was offered, nor for or against the bill itself. He was always conveniently absent, or silent. But here is evidence to prove that he knew how the Senate understood the bill. On the 22d of May Mr. SARGENT, of California, the senator who tried to get Mr. MORTON to commit himself, offered the following amendment:

"That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit any State or school district from providing *separate* schools for persons of different sex or color where such separate schools are equal in all respects to others of the same grade established by such authority and supported by an equal *pro rata* expenditure of school funds."

This was rejected by the Senate. The vote was 21 to 26. Among the votes in favor of the amendment were those of seven Republicans. All the negative votes were Republicans, and were as follows:

NAYS.—Messrs. Alcorn, Boutwell, Buckingham, Carpenter, Conkling, Edmunds, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morrill of Vermont, Oglesby, J. J. Patterson, Pearce, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, Wadleigh, Washburne, West, Windom, and Wright—26. [Morton absent.]

Here are the names of all the leading Republicans except MORTON and LOGAN. LOGAN voted "aye," with the Democrats, and may possibly be the Republican candidate for President; but none of the twenty-six will dare to run, after the demonstrations against the bill which the people all over the country have made. And it is not impossible that the record on this question of all the leading Republican candidates for the presidency may compel the Republican party to re-nominate General GRANT. But however this may be, two things are apparent—first, that the Republican Senate is in favor of mixed schools; and as that body represents the Republican party, this party should be held responsible for its acts. And secondly, that whether the House of Representatives strike out the words "common schools" from the bill or not, the bill is a Republican measure and will be passed next winter, and will thus open all theatres, hotels, steamboats, &c., &c., to the negroes.

The Baltimore *American*, a Republican paper, which we think favored the bill last winter, now says:

"Senator Morton finds it expedient to adopt at Terre Haute a view which was not the one he urged at Washington. The modification of opinion thus announced may be expected to attend Senator Morton to Washington, and we have no doubt that other Congressmen will return there with different views in regard to the propriety and expediency of some portions or all of the civil-rights bill. We think it not at all improbable that the large majority behind the bill may decline to a minority."

This is encouraging at least. But it will not relieve the Republican party from the odium of the bill as it will still stand after the school feature is stricken out of it, nor be any excuse for electing to Congress men who are opposed only to this one most abominable provision of it.

A correspondent who states that over a thousand spiritualists are readers of the *Dispatch* requests us to publish their creed. We would like to accommodate them, but cannot. *Non nostrum tantas componere lites* is our governing rule in respect of all such matters. We would not print the creed of any church unless as an advertisement. The London papers speak of the present as the "foolish season"—that is, the time of year when newspapers may discuss, and are expected to discuss, many questions which in the busy season they would not so much as allude to. Our experience accords with that of the London press. We publish in August and September many communications and other articles which in December or January we could not find room for. But we must "draw the line somewhere," as the barber said when a coal-miner presented himself to be shaved. We cannot publish everything that is sent to us. This paragraph will inform some of our country friends why it is that we sometimes publish communications upon subjects which at other times we do not deem of sufficient importance to notice. Communications are like ice-water—much better and much more to the popular taste sometimes than at other times. And upon us is devolved the duty of deciding as to the proper "times and seasons" for publishing whatever articles may be written for the *Dispatch*.

The *Evening Journal* will have its notion as to the civil-rights bill changed if it will calmly read and judicially pass upon the evidence that we present on the subject this morning. Every one can see that the Senate positively refused to amend the bill so as to allow separate schools, and consequently every truthful and unprejudiced man must admit that the bill *does* provide for mixed schools.

We have not changed our position as to what constitutes "authority" in matters orthographical, though the *Enquirer* affects to think that we have "thrown up the sponge." The three busy B's are all full of fun. They won't discuss any question in a serious mood if there is any chance for a joke or an anecdote to be used.

The Abingdon *Virginian* republishes the poem headed "*My Wife and Child*," written by Hon. H. R. JACKSON, of Georgia, and attributes it to STONEWALL JACKSON. This misstatement has been so often repeated and so often corrected that it would seem to be impossible to give it a final quietus.

The Republican Convention of the Wheeling district, West Va., adjourned without making a nomination, but passed a resolution recommending the Hon. W. T. WILLEY as worthy to receive the support of the Republicans. WILLEY is doomed to an ignominious defeat. "Independency" won't save his bacon.

THE THIRD TERM BETTER THAN THE CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL.—The New York *Herald's* Richmond correspondent reports an interview with ex-Senator Hunter, in which that distinguished gentleman said:

Mr. Hunter: If the South should be willing to take the long step towards despotism, which a third-term policy would indicate, to escape the civil-rights bill, who shall cry shame upon her if she should be willing to sell something of her liberties to escape the pollution of miscegenation? Not I, much as I am opposed to the third-term policy. I never expect to be driven to that extremity myself. I have lived in better times, and have learned to value liberty too highly to be willing to barter it for immunity from outrage and oppression. I will at least endeavor to use some other means of defence. But God knows to what extremity I may be brought by the spectacle of the miseries of my countrymen. I have already been driven further than I expected by such a sight.

RICHMOND.—We have reason to believe that the liberal and persistent advertising of Richmond merchants and our earnest efforts editorially in behalf of that city have been attended with most satisfactory results. Each season an increasing number of merchants from this section have been induced to try Richmond houses, and they have been uniformly pleased. There is no question now about the fact that our merchants can buy their stocks in Richmond upon as favorable terms as in any city North. With wonderful recuperative power Richmond worked out of her troubles and succeeded in ridding herself of all these disadvantages, by reason of which, just after the war, so much of her old trade was lost and so much new trade kept away. Her merchants are able to offer now not only as low prices but as liberal terms as can be had in northern cities; and this, taken in connection with small freight charges and less expenses, convenience of reach, and mutual acquaintance, is doing the work rapidly and carrying the trade of this valuable section to Richmond. This fall her merchants are preparing for a liberal trade, and, both in the magnitude of supplies and terms, are making arrangements that bid fair to give her a great stride forward in the work of competition with her northern rivals. We urge all of our merchant readers, as a matter of self-interest, to give Richmond a full and thorough trial in selecting their fall stocks.—*Bedford Sentinel.*

NATIONAL SPORTSMEN'S CONVENTION.—*Niagara Falls*, September 10.—The following resolutions were adopted by the National Sportsmen's Convention, in session here to-day:

Resolved, That the sole purpose of this organization is—

First. Protection of game and fish in all States and Territories, by procuring the passage in each State and in Congress of uniform coöperation and consistent laws, strictly prohibiting their destruction during breeding, nesting, and spawning seasons, and a reasonable time preceding and following the same; prohibiting the capture and destruction of certain species of game birds in nets and traps during any and all seasons; prohibiting catching and destruction of fish in now navigable lakes and streams with nets or by means of chemicals; prohibiting the obstruction of free passage of fish by nets from such streams, and by the creation of fish dams and traps, and to procure the passage of such other and further legislation as may be necessary and proper for the full accomplishment of our purpose.

Second. Through subordinate organizations to insure a rigid enforcement of all game and fish protection laws, now or hereafter to be enacted.

Third. To secure by and through proper legislation the right of property in useful hunting dogs, making them when stolen subjects of larceny, or when wantonly kill or maimed subjects of misdemeanor.

Fourth. To secure through and by proper legislation the passage of laws prohibiting at any time and season the killing or destruction of all song and non-game birds.

Fifth. To organize and consolidate under our State jurisdiction game and fish protection clubs or associations in each State and Territory, to act under the jurisdiction of the National Association, in securing and enforcing proper protective legislation.

Resolved, That all naturalists, fish culturists, and sportsmen generally in those States having no associations be, and are hereby, earnestly requested without delay to organize local clubs therein, to form State associations under the jurisdiction of the national association, and that all State organizations now existing and operating be and are solicited to become members of this association, so that by unity of action throughout the land we may accomplish and perpetuate the great reform designed and desired.

Hon. Allen T. Brinsmade, of Ohio, presided over the convention. The first annual meeting will be held in Cleveland on the second Tuesday in June, 1875.

When Jeff. Davis was confined in Fortress Monroe one D. E. Moore, an Iowa soldier, who was one of the guard, stole from him a photographic album, containing family photographs and those of his staff, and distinguished Confederates with him. Although every effort was made, it could not be discovered at the time who had taken the book. Some time in August D. E. Moore mailed a letter from Waterloo, Iowa, to some person at Erie, Pa., offering the album for sale, fixing the price at forty-five dollars, this being the price Moore claimed Barnum had on a previous occasion offered him. The Erie man, instead of responding to Moore, sent the letter to Jefferson Davis. Davis wrote to ex-Senator George W. Jones, of Iowa, at Dubuque, sending him the letter and asking him to get the album, if possible. Moore was found in Iowa county, and the album seized from him under a writ of replevin by an officer. The trial as to the right of the property was postponed until the 15th instant, in order to give Mr. Davis time to furnish the evidence of his right and title to it.

Fred. Douglass has given $1,000 to Howard University.

THE CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL CONDEMNED BY THE LAWS OF GOD AND BY THE LAWS OF NATURE.—The following, says the Montgomery *Advertiser*, is an extract from a decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in a case where a negro brought suit to recover damages of a railroad company for refusing to permit him to ride in a car especially assigned to whites, a good car being provided for blacks.

This decision commends itself to the Christian man and to every man who loves his race and wishes to preserve its purity.

This extract has been read by Governor Watts in his speeches in North Alabama with great effect on every thinking mind. At his request and that of others we publish it for the benefit of all our public speakers in this canvass:

The Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad Company vs. Miles (2 *Am. Law Rev.* 358).

"The right to separate being clear in proper cases, and it being the subject of sound regulation, the question remaining to be considered is whether there is such a difference between the white and black races within this State, resulting from nature, law, and custom, as makes it a reasonable ground of separation. The question is one of difference, not of superiority or inferiority. Why the Creator made one black and the other white, we do not know; but the fact is apparent and the races are distinct, each producing its own kind and following the peculiar law of its constitution.

"Conceding equality, with natures as perfect and rights as sacred, yet God has made them dissimilar, with those natural feelings and instincts which He always imparts to His creatures when he intends that they shall not overstep the natural boundaries He has assigned them. The natural law which forbids their intermarriage and that social amalgamation which leads to a corruption of races is as clearly divine as that which imparted to them different natures.

"The tendency of intimate social intermixture is to amalgamation, contrary to the law of races. The separation of the white and black races upon the surface of the globe is a fact equally apparent. Why this is so it is not necessary to speculate; but the fact of a distribution of men by race and color is as visible in the providential arrangement of the earth as that of heat and cold. The natural separation of the races is, therefore, an undeniable fact, and all social organizations which lead to their amalgamation are repugnant to the law of nature.

"From social amalgamation it is but a step to illicit intercourse, and but another to intermarriage. But to assert separateness is not to declare inferiority in either; it is not to declare one a slave and the other a freeman; that would be to draw the illogical sequence of inferiority from difference only. It is simply to say that, following the order of Divine Providence, human authority ought not to compel these widely separate races to intermix. The right of each to be free from social contact is as clear as to be free from intermarriage.

"The former may be less repulsive as a condition, but not less entitled to protection as a right. When, therefore, we declare a right to maintain separate relations as far as reasonably practicable, but in a spirit of kindness and charity, and with due regard to equality of rights, it is not prejudice, nor caste, nor injustice of any kind, but simply to suffer men to follow the law of races established by the Creator himself, and not to compel them to intermix contrary to their instincts."

A PECULIAR CASE.—The "Peculiar People," as a religious sect in England style themselves, certainly deserve the name. This sect, which had its inception five or six years ago, has thousands of believers, and has within a year or two given the authorities a good deal of trouble, for it is alleged they have let their sick die, refusing them the advantages of the proper medical skill which would have prolonged their lives. A case of more than usual importance was recently heard before the learned justice, Baron Piggot, at London, when one Thomas Hines, one of the "Peculiar People," was tried for manslaughter in having contributed to the death of his child by neglecting to provide it with proper food and medical attendance during its illness. The prisoner produced evidence to show that he had given the child proper food and nursing; that he was a believer in the mandates of the Bible, and that the child had been treated in exact accordance with those mandates. The evidence was clear to the point that all tenderness and love and attention were shown the child, the only thing lacking being medical aid, which, if it had had, said a physician who made a *post mortem* examination, it would have lived. The learned judge, however, decided that it was no case for a jury; that by no law of England was the prisoner bound to call in a physician, and that as he did what he believed to be best for the good of the child, he must be discharged. The decision seems to be a just one, but it is sad to think that children should perish for the want of medical aid. Curiously enough, it is found to be difficult to controvert the grounds upon which the "Peculiar People" base their action. They find their authority in the General Epistle of James, chapter 5, verses 14 and 15, which run in this wise:

"Is any sick among you? let him call on the Elders of the Church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord; and the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up; and if he have committed sins they shall be forgiven him."

Of course it should be apparent to every thinking person that the faculty of research, by which mankind has been able to discover means of succor for the sick, is a providential endowment, and its exercise cannot be wrong, but the "Peculiar People" meet this by asserting that such argument is reviewing and setting aside the authoritative expression of the Divine will by the human reason. From this alleged impiety they revolt, and no little difficulty is experienced in making a logical rejoinder.—*Baltimore American.*

PROFESSOR HUXLEY.—One who recently heard a lecture by Professor Huxley describes him as follows: A well-built man, in evening dress, rather above the average height, rises from the chair and steps forward to the edge of the platform by the side of the desk. He stands quietly during the applause, which gives you time to look at him before he begins to speak. So dark in complexion as to be almost swarthy; the skin quite blue black where the mustache and beard are shaven off. Black hair, touched with gray, worn rather long and falling over the angle and half across one side of the forehead, like Mr. Sumner's, only on the opposite side. The head well filled out, and with a singular expression of power, not to be hid by the careless sweep of the hair, which depresses some of its strongest forms. The face thin, at once resolute and good-humored; the eyes the most remarkable feature of it; dark in color, luminous, so penetrating as to give you the notion they might blaze fiercely sometimes, but full of kindness. Very self-possessed in manner, with not a trace of self-consciousness. The hands falling easily by the side.

You see at once he is at home on a platform, and no way concerned about getting through the next hour and a half, nor his individuality in the least mastered by the two thousand other individualities occupied at this moment in taking his measure. It may be doubted whether the general success of this operation is great. He looks an inscrutable sort of a man, should he choose not to be open, but the main difficulty in taking his measure would be in the capacity of the observer, not in any purpose of his to repel the interest he excites.

It is impossible not to be impressed by *his* individuality. One meets plenty of men eminent in science, or politics, or other things, and rightly so, yet who fail to come up to one's expectations. They have not enough to spare for ordinary occasions. This is not the case here. Force of intellect and force of character go together, and behind the philosopher is the man—large-natured, abundant, meeting all men on easy terms, scattering with a free hand on all sides.

TRUE.—"Some of the people down South will find out after awhile that every time a "nigger" is killed in their section new blood is infused into the veins of the attenuated Republican party of the North."—*Cincinnati Inquirer (Dem.)*

Occasional Notes.

[Made for the Richmond Dispatch.]

NUMERICAL INTUITION.

Remarkable instances are presented by the occasional display of extraordinary arithmetical ability on the part of individuals, who, having received very little instruction, have not only anticipated, but have gone far beyond any power derivable from instruction in almost immediately arriving at the answers to questions which, according to ordinary arithmetical methods, would involve long computations of a very elaborate character. The case of Zerah Colburn, the son of an American peasant, is especially remarkable among these not only for the immediateness and correctness with which he gave the answers to questions resolvable by simple but prolonged computation—such as the product of two numbers, each consisting of two, three, or four figures; the exact number of minutes and seconds in a given period of time; the raising of numbers up to higher powers, or the extraction of the square and cube roots—but, still more, for his power of at once answering questions to which no rule known to mathematicians as would apply. It was when the lad was under six years of age, and before he had received any instruction either in writing or arithmetic, that he surprised his father by repeating the products of several numbers, and then, on various arithmetical questions being proposed to him, by solving them all with facility and correctness. At the age of eight years his powers were tested, from which the following examples are selected: He raised any number consisting of one figure progressively to the *tenth* power; giving the results (by actual multiplication and not by memory) faster than they could be set down in figures by the person appointed to record them! He raised the number 8 progressively to the *sixteenth* power, and in naming the last result, which consisted of fifteen figures, he was right in every one. Some numbers consisting of *two* figures he raised as high as the *eighth* power, though he found a difficulty in proceeding when the products became very large.

On being asked the square root of 106929, he answered 327 before the original number could be written down! He was then required to find the cube root of 268,336,125; and with equal facility and promptness he replied 645.

He was asked how many *minutes* there are in 48 years, and before the question could be written down he replied 25,228,800, and immediately afterwards he gave the correct number of *seconds*.

On being requested to give the *factors* which would produce the number 247483, he immediately named 941 and 263, which are the *only two* numbers from the multiplication of which it would result. On 171395 being proposed, he named 5x34279, 7x24485, 59x2905, 83x2065, 35x4897, 295x581, and 413x415. He was then asked to give the factors of 36083, but he immediately replied that it had none, which is really the case, this being a prime number. Other numbers being proposed to him indiscriminately, he always succeeded in giving the correct factors, except in the case of prime numbers, which he generally discovered as soon as proposed. The number 4,294,967,297, which is 2-32x1, having been given to him, he discovered (as Euler had previously done) that it is not the prime number which Fermat had supposed it to be, but that it is the product of the factors 6,700,417x641. The solution of this problem was only given after the lapse of some weeks; but the method he took to obtain it clearly showed that he had not derived his information from any extraneous source.

When he was asked to multiply together numbers both consisting of more than three figures, he seemed to decompose one or both of them into its factors, and to work with these separately. Thus, on being asked to give the square of 4395, he multiplied 293 by itself, and then twice multiplied the product by 15. And on being asked to tell the square of 999,999, he obtained the correct result (999,998,000,001) by twice multiplying the square of 37037, by 27. He then, of his own accord, multiplied that product by 49, and said that the result (48,999,902,000,049) was equal to the square of 6,999,993. He afterwards multiplied this product by 49; and observe that the result (2,400,995,198,002,401) was equal to the square 48,999,951. He was again asked to multiply this product by 25, and in naming the result (60,024,879,950,060,025) he said it was equal to the square 244,999,755.

On being interrogated as to the method by which he obtained these results, the boy constantly declared that he did not know *how* the answers came to his mind. In the act of multiplying two numbers together, and in the raising of powers, it was evident (alike from the facts just stated and from the motion of his lips) that some operation was going on in his mind; yet that operation could not (from the readiness with which the answers were furnished) have been at all allied to the usual modes of procedure, of which, indeed, he was entirely ignorant, not being able to perform on paper a simple sum in multiplication or division. But in the extraction of roots and in the discovery of factors of large numbers, it did not appear that any operation *could* take place; since he gave answers immediately, or in a few seconds, which, according to the ordinary methods, would have required difficult and laborious calculations; and prime numbers cannot be recognized as such by any known rule.

It has been remarked that the same faculty, improved by cultivation, was possessed by the illustrious Euler, who had not only a most extraordinary *memory* for numbers—to the extent, it is said, of being able to recall the first six powers of any number under 100—but also a kind of *divining power*, by which he perceived, almost at a glance, the factors of which his formula were composed; the particular system of factors belonging to the question under consideration; the various artifices by which the system might be simplified and reduced; and the relation of the several factors to the conditions of the hypothesis. This power of *divining* truths in advance of existing knowledge is the special attribute of those mathematicians who have done most for the development of their science. A notable instance of it is furnished by the celebrated formula devised by Newton for the solution of equations; for, although its correctness was proved experientially by the results, of its application in every conceivable variety of case, its *rationale* seems to have been unknown to Newton himself, and remained a puzzle to succeeding mathematicians until discovered by Professor Sylvester. That such a power as Zerah Colburn's should exist in a child who had never been taught even the rudiments of arithmetic, seems to point to the existence of *properties of numbers* as yet undiscovered—somewhat analogous to those on which the system of logarithms is based. And if, as he grew older, he had become able to make known to others the methods by which his results were obtained, a real advance in knowledge might have been looked for; but it seems to have been the case with him as with other "calculating boys"—that with the general culture of the mind this *special* power faded away.

EPIDEMICS AND BIRDS.—An eminent European ornithologist has just given to the world the results of his observations concerning the influence of epidemics upon birds, to which he has devoted the last thirty years of his life. His statements, fortified by numerous references to facts, are peculiar, and decidedly interesting. The chief of his conclusions is that birds like the sparrows, and swallows, and others of various species, will leave any city that is threatened with an epidemic—as cholera, for instance—and return only after the disease shall have abated. The author himself observed this in St. Petersburgh and in Rigia in 1848, in West Prussia in 1849, in Hanover in 1850, and again in Galicia in 1872. In every instance the sparrows suddenly disappeared from the streets, roofs, and trees of the city, and a few days thereafter the disease broke out. Within several days after the epidemic had ceased the birds reappeared. Having communicated his observations to other ornithologists, he was gratified to find that the same coincidence had also been observed by them, and numerous instances were given him confirming the fact.

Boston *Post*: Beecher for President! Why not for Vice?

AN OLD DARK CONSTRUCTS A WONDERFUL MACHINE AND BECOMES THE VICTIM OF HIS OWN INGENUITY.—[Franklin (Ky.) *Patriot*, September 5.]—We referred a few weeks ago to an invention called "perpetual motion," constructed by an old negro who lives three miles west of this place. It is a wagon, so arranged that, after being set in motion, it runs itself by virtue of the fact that the weight of gravitation is thrown forward of the centre of motion, and consequently the machine is compelled to run.

It has been the intention of the inventor to have his wagon at the fair on the 9th of September, so that its value may be tested publicly in the presence of the thousands of people who will be present; and we learn from one of our best mechanics that last Wednesday—the same day of the circus—the old negro mounted the machine, adjusted the bands, tipped the balance-weight over the centre of motion, gave the driving-wheel a shove, and started for Franklin to report to John B. Montague, secretary of the Association, and have his machine regularly entered on the books.

About one mile this side of the old negro's home there is a noted point called "Red Pond," immediately at the forks of the Cross Plains and Springfield roads; and here, unfortunately, an accident occurred which we fear will cause a disappointment to many inventors who were coming to our fair for the purpose of examining this wonderful invention. The machine was humming along the smooth, sandy road at about fifteen miles an hour, and the happy inventor was on deck, feeling as proud as Fulton on board his first steamboat, when, in making the turn just near the margin of the Red pond, the starboard front wheel collided with a heavy-set post-oak sapling, and the rebound was so powerful that the old negro was thrown forward over the dash-board, and was at the same time struck by the flange of the driving-wheel, which precipitated his speed so much that when his head struck the fence-panel on the opposite side of the road he was so badly smashed that his death must have taken place immediately.

Coroner Hartfield's inquest was uncertain as to whether he had been killed by a sudden stroke of the driving-wheel or by a too hasty collision with the panel of the fence. The machine, after this accident, struck out with freedom, and passing the residence of Captain Lea, soon made its way across in the direction of Boisseau's meadow, but was arrested in its progress by a large log, which tilted the balance-weight back of the centre of motion, and the wild wagon was standing gently at rest when overtaken by the coroner and his party, who were following along to take care of the killed and wounded.

Since the tragic death of the inventor, no man has dared to mount the fiery, untamed steed, but our informant assures us that it will be on exhibition at the fair grounds, and we invite the attention of inventors and machinists to its peculiar mechanism. We will not vouch for any man's life who mounts it and sets it in motion in a timbered locality, but it can be managed safely on the half-mile track on the fair grounds, and will be put to its best speed, if any man can be found who is competent to guide it.

THE FIRST MANAGER AND AUTHOR OF "DIXIE."—"Who was the first regular manager?"

"It was Joe Sweeney, of Lynchburg, Va. He first brought the banjo, speaking of that, into notoriety, in 1836, '37, '38, and '39, travelling with circuses. His success was nearly equal to T. D. Rice's. During the winter seasons he played star engagements throughout the United States, singing the songs of 'Johnny Booker,' 'What did you come from,' 'Who's dat nigger dar a-peeping,' etc. Before the regular band, he went to England, Ireland, and Scotland, singing with much success. After organizing a company of his own, he died in Washington, in 1856 or '57."

"And who, in order, comes next to Sweeney?"

"Well, I must mention the great author of 'I wish I was in Dixie.' President Lincoln wished to have that proclaimed as a national song. He said once, 'If they (the South) steal the country, don't let them steal that song.' Emmett has furnished minstrel troupes with many of their songs, and nearly all their popular walk-arounds, such as 'Ain't I Glad,' 'Come out of de Wilderness,' &c. Artemus Ward wrote one popular song: 'Hand down the Trumpet.' He got the points from a camp-meeting in Ohio."—*Washington Republican—Interview with S. S. Sanford.*

Congressman Stowell will doubtless be renominated in the Petersburg (Va.) district, and of course will be reelected. This is as it should be. The Democrats of the same district will probably support ex-Representative Porter, one of the most ultra Radicals, when occasion requires, in the country, and at other times an anti-civil-rights man. This also is as it should be.—*Washington Republican.*

Mr. M. D. Conway writes as follows from Paris to the *Cincinnati Commercial*: "On the whole, the cause of the Republic in France seems to me in a declining condition. You can tell a Republican by his silence and sadness. He plainly recognizes that the animating spirit of the present Government is hatred to the Republic. He can feel the Imperialist hand of iron under the septennate glove. He has distinctly recognized that Thiers is irrecoverably gone; that even if he should recover that "ancient mariner" of the State the Government would be reactionary. Gambetta, the man he longs for, recedes further into the distance, and even begins to fade. And the rural Republican begins, in his despair, to doubt whether even for himself and for France the least evil alternative may not be a Bonapartist restoration."

"Lives there a man with nose so red
Who to himself hath ever said,
He'd bolt and vote for that old dead-
Beat McMullin?"
[*Newbern People.*

MARRIAGES.

Married, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. W. B. Derrick, D. W. A. FRAYSER to Miss RACHEL FERGUSON, both of this city.

Cleveland (O.) papers please copy. *

DEATHS.

Died, on Friday, September 11, at her residence, No. 321 Broad street, Mrs. MARGARET LEWELLEN, wife of the late Thomas Lewellen, in the fifty-fourth year of her age.

Dearest mother thou hast left us,
We thy loss most deeply feel,
But 'tis God who hast bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal. *

Her funeral will take place from the Centenary Methodist church TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

Died, at his residence, No. 32 west Leigh street, from the effects of sunstroke, PATRICK JACKSON, a well-known hackman; aged forty-three years.

The funeral will take place TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING from Odd-Fellows' Hall at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. *

LOST, STRAYED, &c.

TAKEN UP ON MY PREMISES, on the Nine-Mile road, near Harding's shop, a WHITE-AND-RED SPOTTED BUFFALO COW, with white feet and a piece cut out of her left ear. The owner can get her by paying charges. [se 12-1t*] HENRY HOUSCH.

LOST, yesterday (Setember 11) a RED COW with white face, with a rope tied around her horns and right fore-foot. Five dollars reward will be paid for her delivery to me at the foot of the Free Bridge on Ninth street. se 12-1t* MORTON ROBINSON.

LOST, FIFTY DOLLARS. Supposed to have been lost at or about the post-office. The finder will receive $10 by leaving same at this office. se 12 1t*

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE FOR the re-issue of the following SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, issued to B. J. Nance, which have been lost or mislaid: Nos. 99, 284, 442, and 619, dated 1st May and November, 1859, and 1st May and November, 1860, respectively, for $87.50 each. se 5-law2mS

LOST, a gentleman's GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTON set with a diamond cross with a hand clasping it. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at Walker & Saunders' grocery-store, No. 1516 Main street. se 10-4t*

LOST, a small white BITCH, with yellow ears and one or two yellow spots. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery to me, at 410 west Marshall street. se 8-1w C. WHITE.

50 BARRELS BRIDGEWATER FAMILY FLOUR, 50 barrels Lily White Family Flour, 10 barrels No. 1 mackerel, at W. G. DANDRIDGE & CO.'S, 827 Broad street. mh 24

PRINTING.—All kinds done neatly and expeditiously at the Dispatch Printing-House

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. SUSAN REED will resume the duties of her SCHOOL OCTOBER 1st, at her residence, corner of Twenty-eighth and Broad streets. se 4-eod1Oct1*

NORWOOD HIGH SCHOOL,
NELSON COUNTY, VA.
Ninth annual session opens September 25, 1874, closes June 25, 1875.
Pincipals: William D. Cabell, F. Key Meade, Robert L. Harrison, M. A.; B. Peyton, B. Sc., C. and M. E., University of Virginia. For further information and catalogue address
fy 27-2m WM. D. CABELL, Norwood P. O.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS,
AT SYCLE BROTHERS'.
We are now prepared to offer greater bargains than ever, as we can use larger quantities, enabling us to buy everything by the case and from first hands and manufacturers. We offer the following bargains for this week:
Black Alpaca at 20c. worth 25c.; Black Alpaca at 25c. worth 30c.; Black Alpaca at 35c. worth 45c.; Black Alpaca at 50c. worth 62½c.; Black Alpaca at 60c. worth 75c.; Black Alpaca at 75c. worth $1.
Cashmeres, Empress, Merinos, Australian Crepes, Bombazines, &c., at the lowest price, as we have a very large stock of these goods on hand, and must be sold; 75 pieces Plaid Opera Flannels at 50c. worth 75c.; White, Red, Gray, and Blue Flannels in all qualities and at all prices; 50 more dozen of those 12½c. Towels worth 20c. Linen Damask in brown and Bleached. Also, Fruit-Cloths. We have a large variety, and offer extra inducements, as we have too large a stock on hand. In domestic department we offer the following brands: Andrescoggin, Fruit of the Loom, Harris, Barker, Auburn Bleached Cottons, and a good many others, at 12½c. Wamsutta Mills only 1s. per yard; New York Mills and Pride of the West, 18c.; full-width Brown and Bleached Sheetings at market prices. In Cassimeres for men's and boys' wear, suitable for coming season, we have a very large stock, and will sell great bargains to make room for new goods. 200 pairs of those Gauntlets at 75c. worth $1. In fact, we have everything that is kept in a first-class dry goods house, such as Dress Goods of every description, Poplins, Black and Colored Silks, Flannels, Damasks, Cassimeres, Blankets, Quilts, Comforts, Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, Jewelry, and a good many other goods, too numerous to mention. As we have consolidated our two stocks, we have got so many goods that they have to be sold less than cost only to make room for new goods. Any one in need of Dry Goods would do well to call on us and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Don't miss the place and the bargains. SYCLE BROTHERS,
429 Broad street, between Fourth and Fifth.
se 12-1w

A LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, FURNISHING-GOODS, &c., for sale very low.
L. LICHTENSTEIN,
se 10-6m Nos. 1705 and 1707 Franklin street.

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WOOLLEN MILLS.
SAMPLE CARDS OF FALL STYLES
now ready, and will be
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have a good assortment of IRON GRENADINES, all cheap;
SPRING and SUMMER DRESS GOODS at cost for cash;
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Beautiful PERCALES, cheap;
WHITE GOODS—Hosiery and Embroideries—all new, clean, and cheap;
REAL PAT. and CLUNY, in variety;
A large stock of "CASH," SWISS, and other trimmings for underwear;
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More of the cheap RIBBONS at 25c.;
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ANOTHER CHANCE.
FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
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POSTPONED TO
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DRAWING CERTAIN AT THAT DATE.
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One GRAND CASH GIFT	50,000
One GRAND CASH GIFT	25,000
5 CASH GIFTS, $20,000 each	100,000
10 CASH GIFTS, 14,000 each	140,000
15 CASH GIFTS, 10,000 each	150,000
20 CASH GIFTS, 5,000 each	100,000
25 CASH GIFTS, 4,000 each	100,000
30 CASH GIFTS, 3,000 each	90,000
50 CASH GIFTS, 2,000 each	100,000
100 CASH GIFTS, 1,000 each	100,000
240 CASH GIFTS, 500 each	120,000
500 CASH GIFTS, 100 each	50,000
19,000 CASH GIFTS, 50 each	950,000
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